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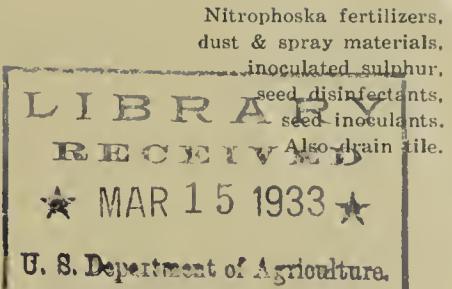
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barley, wheat, rye,
Potatoes, oats, peas,
cabbage, field corn,
sweet corn and
beans from test-proven,
high-yielding strains.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

62,61



Dear Friend:

The year of disillusionment, 1932, has passed and another crop season is at hand. Apparently we've got to draw our belts still tighter, forget former values and learn to make money at low price levels. It has been done before and we can do it again.

The most important things to do seem to be:- 1st, Eliminate naturally low producing acres, cows, hens and workers. 2nd. Aim for reasonably high production per acre, per cow, etc. by economical means. 3rd. Spend very carefully. "A dollar saved is a dollar made" if you have not sacrificed in results.

We hope that our offerings will help you succeed with that program. All our seeds are from skillfully bred strains of tested high yielding ability, disease resistance, market preference and adaptation to these Northeastern States. Most of them were developed by federal or state plant breeders. Compared with common strains they produce the extra bushels or tons that turn losses into profits. Our farm chemicals include most of the materials called for in the latest experiment station recommendations. Very often the use of the right chemical at the right time means success instead of failure. Even at low prices, it pays to protect the investment in the crop.

We emphasize productiveness in our seeds and quality in our chemicals but not cheapness. However by strict economy, by reduced advertising, by direct sales and as a result of a large volume of repeat orders from satisfied customers, we are able to supply you at prices so reasonable that Quaker Hill Farm products will prove most economical and profitable in the end.

Yours for real economy, K. C. LIVERMORE

NEW SWEET CORNS

Including High-Yielding, Wilt-Resistant Hybrids

One of the most interesting and successful plant breeding achievements of recent years is the production of hybrid sweet corns that actually yield 40% to 100% more than the old favorites, are amazingly uniform and of wonderful quality. Certain wilt resistant hybrids promise to save the day in wilt infested sections and the new early productions interest every lover of sweet corn. Let us tell you about them.

SELECTIONS FROM HYBRIDS

Controlled crossing of two kinds of corn gives in the first crop all one kind of corn but seed from that first crop gives many different types. New varieties can be developed from these.

GOLDEN GEM, the earliest, high quality, yellow sweet corn. Dr. A. F. Yeager of the No. Dakota Station crossed Golden Sunshine, a big yellow corn and Pickaninny a very early small black Canadian variety. From the many different types that resulted he made selections and tested and retested them till he had the combination of characters he wanted, the extreme earliness of one and the color and tenderness and sweetness of the other. Golden Gem is the result. It is 2 weeks earlier than Golden Bantam and yields well for so early a corn. The ears are about 6", 8-10 rowed and light yellow. Unfortunately it is not resistant to wilt.

SPANISH GOLD, the highest yielding real early yellow sweet corn. Dr. D. F. Jones of the Connecticut Station made multiple crossings between Cinquantino, a very early corn from the mountains of Northern Spain and several domestic varieties. Selecting and testing scores of different types resulting from the crosses, finally gave Spanish Gold. It is about twelve days earlier than Golden Bantam. Its yield is excellent, quality good and uniformity fair. Ears are 6", 8-10 rowed, deep rich yellow. It is susceptible to wilt but much less so than other early varieties.

HYBRID INBREDS

Plant breeders have learned that by artificially inbreeding strains of corn for some years, then crossing them by controlled pollination, they get in the first crop not only remarkable "hybrid vigor" but also always the same definite and uniform characteristics. After trying hundreds of these inbred crosses, Dr. D. F. Jones of Conn. and Dr. G. M. Smith of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. both succeeded in finding combinations of inbreds that produce hybrids that are mighty near perfection. Using the same inbred strains and crossing them each year, we are now producing these hybrid inbred seeds here.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM, the ace of yellow sweet corns. 6 days later than regular Bantam. Stalks taller. Ears 8" and 10-14 rowed; two good ears per stalk unless planted too closely. Kernels light golden, narrower and deeper than regular Bantam. Tenderness and sweetness unexcelled. Uniformity amazing. Yields 40% to 100% better than regular Bantam. Nearly 100% resistance to wilt. No other yellow sweet corn has shown as great resistance.

REDGREEN, the finest white sweet corn. About 12 days later than Golden Bantam. Stalks 7' to 9'. Ears 8" to 9", 12-14 rowed; two full sized ears per stalk, if well spaced. Attractive and distinctive red and green husk coloring. Kernels pure white, slightly smaller than Evergreen, sweet as Bantam and exceedingly tender. Holds quality well. Very uniform. Yields actually 25% to 100% better. Wilt not yet reported in Redgreen.

TOP CROSSED HYBRIDS

Sometimes an inbred strain is so prepotent that when crossed on open pollinated strains, its characters dominate in the hybrid. Such hybrids are called Top-Crosses. They are not equal to hybrid inbreds but are much better than open pollinated strains. Purdue Bantam (Inbred No. 39) is used successfully in making Top-Crosses and we offer the following made with it.

TOP CROSSED GOLDEN SUNSHINE: 5 days earlier than Golden Bantam, otherwise similar to Golden Cross Bantam, except not quite so uniform. Yields 25% to 100% better than regular Bantam and is usually 95% or better wilt resistant.

TOP CROSSED GOLDEN BANTAM: 4 days later than Golden Bantam, otherwise similar to the above.

AN INBRED BANTAM

PURDUE BANTAM: is the inbred used in making the foregoing hybrids. It has equalled in yield the best open pollinated strains, is very uniform and has high quality. It is mostly 12-rowed and is 5 days later than Golden Bantam. Wilt resistance usually 90% or better.

SWEET CORN PRICES

PRICES PER LB.	Postpaid	Fgt.	Collect	
	1/2lb	1-19lb	20-99lb	100lb
Golden Gem	\$.20	\$.25	\$.20	.15
Spanish Gold .....	.20	.25	.20	.15
Top-Crossed Golden Sunshine ..	.30	.40	.35	.30
Top-Crossed Golden Bantam ..	.30	.40	.35	.30
Golden Cross Bantam .....	.40	.55	.50	.45
Purdue Bantam .....	.25	.30	.25	.20
Redgreen .....	.30	.40	.35	.30

Above prices are for 1st grade seed. But kernel and tip kernel grades are offered in Top Crossed Bantam and Golden Cross Bantam at 10c per lb. less.

— REAL ECONOMY CONSIDERS RESULTS AS WELL AS COST —



SEED POTATOES

Seed potato quality depends mostly on (1) freedom from diseases carried in the tuber, (2) the breeding back of the strain and (3) condition of the seed. The first two cannot be told by appearances, yet are most important. The buyer must depend on the certification tag and the word of the seller. Our seed potatoes are from fields that were 99.7% disease free or better. Each lot is backed by years of careful breeding. They have been stored well and will be graded carefully. Detailed descriptions will be sent on request.

RUSSET RURAL. Deep rooted hardy late potato that yields well under adverse conditions. Under favorable conditions it has made record yields in the East. Our XL strain, offered for the first time, comes from a 22 tuber hill. It has outclassed several hundred other selections in our elimination tests continuing since 1926. No better bred strain is available. Seed is certified.

SMOOTH RURALS. Smooth or White Rurals have same adaptations as Russets. Preferred on some markets. Offering well-bred high yielding fine type strain. Certified.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. Mid season variety. Requires cool moist condition for best yields. We have N. Y. and P. E. I. seed, both from extra well bred stocks, certified.

EARLY IRISH COBBLERS. Best early, yields well, sells well. Brings cash in 90 days. We have Prince Edward Island certified seed and New York seed, muck grown, not certified but from special P. E. I. certified seed and rogued. We consider the latter an economical buy.

PRICES f.o.b. Per Bu. in Full Bags

Under 100 Bu.	100 Bu.	100 Bu.	or More
\$.75 Bu.	\$.70 Bu.	\$.70 Bu.	
N. Y. Russet Rurals, Certified	....	....
N. Y. Smooth Rurals, Certified	....	....
N. Y. Green Mountains, Cert.	....	....
N. Y. Cobblers, Not Certified	....	....
"Plant Whole Size" in above (1-1½ oz) at same prices			
P.E.I. Cobblers & Mts. Cert.	1.15 Bu.	1.10 Bu.	
"Cut Once Size" in the P.E.I.	....	1.30 Bu.	1.25 Bu.
seed (1½-3 oz.)			

N. Y. seed is sacked 2-bu. per bag, P. E. I. seed, 1½ bu. per bag. On less bag lots, add 20c to amount. Russet and White Rurals are available in Economy Grade at 10c less and B Grade at 20c less.

"Economy Grade" is the same as U. S. No. 1 except that potatoes with slight defects such as wireworm, sunburn, cuts, etc. are left in, but not to exceed 15%, usually about 10%. "B Grade" consists of resorted pickouts from first grade. Both these grades will plant as far and yield as well as first grade; the difference is only in looks and price.

FIELD BEANS

GENEVA RED KIDNEY. California grown. Outyielded six others in four 1931 tests, 33.5 bu. to 25.9 bu. average per acre, difference 7.6 bu. or 30%. The others were Cal. grown Wells and local Cal. strains. In 1932 test at Ithaca it outyielded three Cal. strains by 70%, 47.7 bu. against 28.2 bu. Five days later than Wells, better eating. Our blight free Geneva Red Kidney seed will pay best.

FIELD BEANS, Cont.

YORK RED KIDNEY. California grown. In above tests it outyielded Cal. strains by 14% in 1931 and 82% in 1932. Better for short season localities. 7 to 10 days earlier than Wells and blight free.

PERRY MARROW. Disease resistant, high yielding hybrid. Upright growth, least spotting. Best market size. Earlier than Robust.

ROBUST PEA. Wonderful yielder. Disease resistant. Late maturing. Runner vines, some spotting in wet harvest. Has broadest market.

PRICES, f. o. b.	Less Bag 1-9 Bags 10 or more
Geneva Red Kidney	.... \$10 lb. \$5.25 Cwt. \$5.00
Cal. Grown	
York Red Kidney	.... 10 5.25 5.00
Cal. Grown	
Perry Marrow	.... .06 3.50 3.25
N. Y. Grown	
Robust Pea, N. Y. Grown	.... .05 2.50 2.25

OATS - BARLEY - PEAS and MIXTURES

CORNELLIAN OATS. Outstanding leader in North Eastern States. Widest adaptability, highest yield in most tests, highest feed value, very good straw. Small slim gray kernel. In seven 1932 tests, Cornellian averaged 7 bu. better than Heavyweight. It usually yields 10 bu. more than side oats.

ITHACAN OAT. Second to Cornellian in most places, but sometimes better near Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. White, medium sized kernels, very good straw.

UPRIGHT OATS. Outstands all others. Safest on rich or low land. Ranks high in grain yield, highest in straw yield. Best oat for green feed or hay. Large white kernels.

ALPHA BARLEY. Two row hybrid, wide adaptation, excellent straw, one of highest yielders in North Eastern States. Ripens with Cornellian Oats. Best for mixtures with oats.

WISCONSIN 38 BARLEY. A new smooth bearded six row hybrid. Grain and straw yields about equal Alpha's. Not so good for mixed sowings.

CHANG FIELD PEAS. Highest grain yield. Medium vined. Best for grain mixtures. Known by brownish color and black eye. Disease free seed.

ALBERTA WHITE FIELD PEAS. Larger vined, also high grain yielder. Best for green feed or hay. Disease free seed.

GRAIN MIXTURES. We offer Cornellian Oats and Alpha barley with or without Chang peas in proper proportions. These highest yielders, ripening together make the best and cheapest home grown feed.

GREEN FEED OR HAY MIXTURES. By station tests our Upright Oats and Alberta White peas yield 20% to 50% more than other varieties.

PRICES f. o. b. PER BAG	Under 20 Bgs.	20 bgs. or more
Oats, Certified	.... 3 bu.	\$1.80 \$1.70
Not Certified - 10e Bag less		
Barley, Alpha, Certified	.... 2 bu.	1.80 1.70
Not Certified - 10e Bag less		
Wisconsin 38 - Not Certified	.... 2 bu.	2.00 1.90
Fd. Peas; Alberta Wh. & Chang	.... 2 bu.	5.60 5.50
Oats & Barley (40 & 60-100 lb.)	2½ bu.	1.90 1.80
Peas, Oats & Barley	.... 2½ bu.	2.90 2.80
(30, 32 & 48 - 110 lb.)		
Peas & Oats (60 & 48-100 lb.)	.... 2½ bu.	3.70 3.60

CABBAGE

All our cabbage seed is double treated to protect you against any diseases that might be carried in or on the seed. If maggots sometimes damage your plants, mix calomel with the seed, about 1 lb. to 1 lb. of seed.

GOLDEN ACRE. Special seed from the originator of this earliest and best of the early cabbages. Early, uniform ripening. Worth the extra price.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Larger, 6 days later than above. This strain ripens more uniformly and few days earlier than others, which usually means more profit.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. Heavier yielder than preceding, 2 weeks later. This lot ranked first in a 1932 strain test, 92% ready at first cutting.

QUAKER HILL DANISH. Every kernel grown here from selected mature heads. One of the best in many tests for yield, shape, solidity, color and keeping quality. It repays the extra price several times over. Should be set closer than other strains.

PENN STATE BALLHEAD. Very good strain late Danish cabbage developed at State College, Pa.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. Largest, most popular red. A carefully bred strain. Requires long season. Plant early.

PRICES Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-5 lb.	5 lb. and up
Golden Aere	\$20	\$6.00	\$6.00 \$5.50
Copenhagen Market15	.40	4.00 3.50
Glory of Enkhuizen15	.40	4.00 3.50
Quaker Hill Danish25	.75	7.50 7.00
Penn State Danish20	.50	5.00 4.50
Mammoth Rock Red15	.40	4.00 3.50

HUSKING and SILAGE CORN

The following meet the needs of practically all sections in the North Eastern States. In each case we offer our own special strain backed by years of careful selection for its particular uses. They are reliable.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES. Vigorous grower of hybrid origin. Big ears, all shades white to red. Large leafy stalks. 120 days here. Excellent husking corn at low elevation. N. Y. silage tests rank it first among big corns, because of more grain. Especially desirable where seasons are long or big tonnage is required from limited area.

CORNELL NO. 11. Highest yielding 100 to 110 day yellow dent. Averaged nearly 70 bu. shelled in N. Y. tests. Best husking corn at elevations under 1000. For silage averages about 13T easy to handle stalks with 1½ tons grain per acre. Best to use where seasons are too short for bigger corns to make enough grain. Our strain is medium early.

YATES FLINT. A very early high yielding corn of hybrid origin, 90 days here. Stalks 6 ft. to 7 ft. Ears large, yellow to red, mostly amber, 12 rowed. Kernels small. Poultry like it.

SHEFFIELD. Very early, high yielding flint, 90 days here. Ears very uniform, medium size, eight row, dark yellow. Stalks medium, good fodder.

PRICES, f. o. b.	Under 1 Bu.	1-9 Bu.	10 or More
W. Branch Sweepstakes	.... \$45 pk.	\$1.25 bu.	\$1.15 bu.
Cornell No. 11	.... .45	1.25	1.15
Yates Flint	.... .45	1.25	1.15
Sheffield Flint	.... .60	1.50	1.40



FOR THE SOIL

SULPHUR is used to increase acidity (or decrease alkalinity) of the soil, control potato scab and related troubles, also to make soil better suited to certain crops such as blueberries, watermelons, rhododendrons, etc.

Bacterial action on the sulphur in the soil is necessary for results. The particular bacteria are present in some soils but not in others. There is no simple method of testing soils for their presence. Inoculated sulphur has in it the right kind of bacteria and has been found more effective in some sections, particularly New Jersey. Several College tests in Western New York have shown little difference between inoculated and uninoculated sulphurs. At Quaker Hill Farm, inoculated sulphur has solved the scab problem and numerous other growers have had very satisfactory results from it. Possibly the uninoculated would have done as well; we shall try it this season in part of a field.

Prices: Per Ton Less Ton Ton or More
Inoculated Sulphur \$55 \$53
Uninoculated Sulphur \$44 \$42

Freight allowed to most points in New York, Penna. & Ohio.

Potato scab disease and the scab gnat and milliped insects may be checked by increasing soil acidity. Neither clean seed nor seed treatment will control them if they are present and the soil is not sufficiently acid to check them. If the soil is sufficiently acid, even scabby seed will produce a clean crop.

If scab was moderate on last crop, apply about 250 lbs. sulphur, if bad 400 pounds, if very bad, 600 lbs. Do not use more than needed because too much will reduce potato yields and full effects are not always secured first year. Sulphur only parts of the field where scab occurred and vary the application according to severity of scab. If scab conditions are not known, have the soil tested. Your county agent or College of Agriculture probably will do it without charge.

Apply sulphur with grain drill before planting; drag in thoroly. Do not apply in contact with seed.

COPPER SULPHATE is used on certain muck soils to benefit lettuce and onions. Worth trying on upland soils for potatoes. Monohydrated form is used. See prices at right. Ask for directions.

GROUND LIMESTONE AND HYDRATED LIME sweeten soils for legume and other crops. Amount to use best determined by acidity test by county agent. Write for prices on ground limestone and agricultural hydrated lime delivered your station.

GYPSUM or land plaster to control root rot of peas; to replace hydrated lime in early dusts on melons, squashes and cukes.

PRICES--Per cwt. Less than 5 bags, \$.90. 5 to 19 bags, \$.75. 20 bags or more, \$.60. Ask for delivered truckload prices.

Geneva Experiment Station recommends 1600 lbs. gypsum per acre plus the usual amount of a complete fertilizer for peas on land suspected of root rot infection. Broadcast in advance of planting and drag thoroly.

Gypsum may prove to be effective in controlling root rot of beans also.

FOR THE SEED

Treating seed to control diseases and pests has become a complicated matter. It is best to secure latest instructions from your County Agr. Agt. Here are suggestions from our experience.

No treatment of seed potatoes will insure a clean crop because the soil may be infected with scab or rhizoctonia. Acid soil condition, abundant humus supply and good moisture supply are the surest preventatives of potato scab. Hot formaldehyde dip is perhaps the most effective disinfectant for scab on the seed. Rhizoctonia is best avoided by greening the seed before planting and covering shallow to permit "quick come up". Roots and stalks with green coloring in them are very resistant to rhizoctonia. Seed badly affected with rhizoctonia (black spots on the skin) should be disinfected with yellow oxide of mercury dip or if hot formaldehyde is being used for scab, bichloride of mercury may be added for the rhizoctonia.

Calomel mixed dry with the seed or coated on the wet seed gives the best and cheapest control of maggots in cabbage, radish, turnips, etc. and helps control damping off, club foot, etc.

One pint of formaldehyde (from your druggist) diluted to one quart sprayed on 50 bus. of oats is the easiest and cheapest control of oat smut. Get the full directions.

Different barley and wheat smuts require different treatments. Some require a formaldehyde soak and some hot water treatment. Get the facts first.

Stinking smut of wheat is easily and cheaply controlled by copper carbonate.

Field corn in the East seldom needs treating for diseases. Sweet corns frequently need treating for disease protection. Treating of all corn seed with Semesan Jr. is good insurance because it protects against decay if weather delays sprouting and it acts somewhat as a crow repellent.

Some crow repellents actually delay and weaken germination.

It is folly to plant cabbage or cauliflower seed unless it has been hot water treated, no matter where or by whom grown.

Semesan treatment of most vegetable seeds is good insurance.

Red Oxide of Copper (must be bright brick red) is a cheaper material that has been found very effective for treating tomato, eggplant, pepper, lettuce, celery, beet and spinach seed. It is being tried on other vegetables. It protects against damping off. See Bul. 615 Geneva, N. Y. Exp. Sta.

Legume seed inoculation certainly pays when needed. Some soils do not need it. Repeated inoculation may not be needed.

PRICES f. o. b. Per lb.	Less	1	2-4	5
	lb.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.
Yellow Oxide Mercury	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.30
Calomel	2.00	1.50	1.40	1.30
Corrosive Sublimate	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20
in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. boxes				
Semesan	3.00	2.50	2.40	2.30
Semesan Jr.	2.00	1.50	1.40	1.30
Copper Carbonate		.30	.25	.20
Red Oxide of Copper		.60	.55	.50
Above shipped by freight or express only.				
Legume Inoculants			Postage Paid	
Alfalfa & All Clovers 1 bu. size			\$.80	
Peas, Beans & Vetch 1 bu. size			.50	
Soy Beans & Cow Peas 1 bu. size			.40	
Rat Poison			Postage Paid	
Safeway Rat Rid. Per 13 oz. can			.50	
(Red squill in canned bait. Ready to use)				
Special prices on large quantities of all the above.				

FOR THE CROPS

NITROPHOSKA FERTILIZERS. There is just one reason why I am using Nitrophoska fertilizers and why I offer them to you. I believe they produce the most for the dollars and labor we put into them. This is based on study of their composition and results of numerous tests, as well as my own experiences with them during the past five seasons.

Following are the important features, most of which are not found in other fertilizers.

1. They are 2 to 4 times as concentrated. One ton does the work of two to four tons of ordinary fertilizer, and saves you hauling, storage, lifting and lugging, worth \$4.00 to \$6.00 per ton.

2. They are mixed while in solution which results in absolute uniformity and more effective plant feeding.

3. The nitrogen in them comes from Urea, Ammonium Nitrate, and Diammonium Phosphate, comparatively new materials. These materials are fully effective thru much wider ranges of soil and weather conditions than sodium nitrate and ammonium sulphate according to investigations by Maine and New Jersey Experiment Stations.

4. They usually cost \$3 to \$15 per ton less than the equivalent plant food in most other fertilizers.

5. In numerous tests, Nitrophoska fertilizers have produced better yields than other fertilizers when compared on the basis of either equal amounts of plant food or cost.

Nitrophoska fertilizers save on cost, save on labor and make on results. What more can you ask? They mark real progress in fertilizer manufacture. You'll never care to go back to the old kind if you once try them. Write today for formulas and prices delivered your station or farm.

NITROGEN FERTILIZER for top dressing, side dressing and home mixing. Calcium Nitrate 15% N (nitrate form) and calcium equivalent to 50% limestone. Very quick acting. Cal-Nitro, 16% N (half nitrate, half ammonia form) and 50% limestone. Part quick, part slower acting. Granular form, does not harden or take up moisture. Excellent for mixing. Urea, 46% N (organic form) immediately available, yet non-leaching. Most effective nitrogen carrier. Let us quote on your requirements, carlots or bag lots.

DUST AND SPRAY MATERIALS listed have been carefully selected for quality.

CHEMICAL HYDRATED LIME. Per ton in 50 lb. paper sacks, f. o. b. mill, carloads, \$8.25, tons, \$9.50; f. o. b. warehouse, Honeoye Falls, tons \$14.00, less tons, \$16.00.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULPHATE 98% pure, per cwt. in 200 lb. dr. mill, tons \$7.50; f. o. b. Honeoye \$7.75, less tons, \$8.00, 100 lbs 100 lbs., \$10.00.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. Per tons or drums, f. o. b. mill, f. o. b. Honeoye Falls, less ton 100 lb. drum, \$3.00 per 48 lb. car bags, \$.40 per 4-lb. package.

COPPER SULPHATE CRYSTAL cwt. in barrels or bags, f. o. b. \$4.00; f. o. b. Honeoye Falls, b less bbls., \$5.00.

NICOTINE SULPHATE 40%. from mill, case of 6, 10 lb. tins per f.o.b. Honeoye Falls, per 10 lb.

ETHYL MERCURY PHOSPHATE Bay 738) is very effective against rot of lettuce. See Cornell Bul. 535, lbs. per acre, 2 weeks before harvest per 25 lb. case, 1 case \$12.50, 2-4 5 or more \$11.00.



There is Always Something New to Learn

ABOUT SEEDS

If you wish more information about any of the Quaker Hill Farm seeds or about the origin or yield records of the strains they come from we shall be glad to send it. Just state which seeds you are interested in.



Wheat and Rye

Be sure to get our fall circular on seed wheat and rye. We have the new hybrid called Val-Prize. It is the best yet in disease resistance, winter hardiness, strength of straw and yield.

QUAKER HILL DUST MIXER

SIMPLE — INEXPENSIVE — EFFECTIVE

Weigh in the materials, insert the mixer, roll three minutes and you earn \$10 to \$30 per hour in savings on the cost of dust. Results are equal or better. Price of Mixer \$4.00 post paid. Mixer and Drum \$4.50 f. o. b. Extra drum \$1.00.

ABOUT CHEMICALS

Directions for the use of chemicals may be secured from College of Agriculture or Agent. Your taxes help them and they will be glad to serve you. We shall be glad to give you whatever information you have.

Drain Tile

It's a good time to drain. Drains are cheap. A carload, delivered at \$110 to \$160. A profitable investment. Ask us about carloads delivered your carloads here.

Quaker Hill Certified Seed Potatoes

Are Well Bred
Northern Grown
Properly Stored
Well Graded
And Are Sure
To Yield Well
If You Do
Your Part
Thoroly, i. e. →



Select Potato Soil
Fit Deeply
Fertilize Well
Plant Deeply
Cover Lightly
Weed Thoroly
Cultivate Little
Dust or Spray
Thoroughly

Our "Economy Grade" plants as far, yields as well, but costs less

All Quaker Hill Farm Seed Potatoes
Are From Fields Reported 99.7% Free of Virus Diseases
or Better

Our "Plant Whole" size saves labor, plants further apart and yields more

Postmaster: If not deliverable return to K. C. Livermore, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Return postage guaranteed.

Sec. 435½, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
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Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Permit No. 2



High Yield - Uniformity - Quality - Wilt Resistance
Characterize Our Sweet Corn Offerings

You
Will Get
Most Value
Per Dollar From

Horticultural Library
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Breeding,
Washington, D. C.



Quaker Hill Pedigreed Seeds and Farm Chemicals

